This information, sent from Washington to The Boston Journal, will not lessen the palpitations of the Northern Democratic aspirants for the Speakership : "A minent Louisiana Democrat said to-day, with respect to the organization of the next House, that most of the delegations from Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee would go into the Democratic caucus and make the formal demand that the Democrats as a party, by cancus resolution, as a condition of receiving the sup port of the delegations named for the Speakership, should agree to support a Southern Pacific railroad and the leves system; that if the Democratic caucus should decline to do this, these delegations and many other isolated mem-bers would withdraw from the caucus and seek to make combinations elsewhere."

Here are two items sent from Washington by the correspondent of an Eastern paper that are worth recording. The first is about the Speakership, and says: "Gen. Garfield is in receipt of many letters from members of Congress, asking if he will be a candidate for Speaker, and volunteering their support. President Hayes's friends are particularly anxious that he should be a candidate, as he withdrew from the Senatorial contest at the President's request. Because of the general encouragement he is receiving, Gen. Garfield has decided to enter the lists." The other item is "important if true." It is as follows: "Secretary McCrary asked Representative Springer to-day how long he thought the exresentative Springer to-day how one are the desired as the transcassion would last. Mr. Springer replied that if the Southern question was settled satisfactorily it would not last more than three weeks. 'Then you may expect only as three weeks' session,' said McCrary, 'for Southern matters will be in a shape by June to satisfy every reamenable man in America,'"

The Ogdensburg Journal comes forward with a new plan for reforming the civil service. It calls it a plan to bring the postal and revenue business of the United States into harmony with the public service of the several States." Its chief points are that the term of office of responsible heads of revenue districts and post-offices should be fixed by law, and the incumbent should not be removable during that period except for incompetency, neglect of duty, or other specified causes. This would prevent the constant struggle made to obtain offices already filled, but which can be changed at any time by the President. The result of such a system, The Journal believes, would be that "instead of tem, The Journal believes, would be that "instead of such a disgraceful overturning of the whole public service as now occurs upon a change of national administration representing different parties, appointments would be made at the expiration of the legal term of each officer, as is now the practice in the State of New-York among those who are appointed by the Governor. It would divest our Presidential elections of much of the bitterness which has of late years distinguished them."

The arguments of Senator Merton on the Florida and Oregon cases before the Electoral Tribunal are published in The Indianapolis Journal. The Oregon argument concludes as follows: " In the State of Oregon there was no dispute as to the result of the vote by the people on the 7th of November. The action of the Governor was clearly illegal and in violation of the plainest provisions of the statutes of the State as well as of the United Sintes. The secretary, in the performance of the duty imposed upon him, counted the vote and certified to it under the seal of the State, and when he issued his certificate showing who had received the highest numper of votes, the law of the State declared that such peron was elected and was entitled to be ministerially certified to by the Governor, and no failure or refusal upon the part of the Governor could affect his title. The certificate of the Governor of the appointment of the electers is prima facie evidence of their appointment, unimpeached, but it may always be impeached by showing that it is in conflict with the canynas and relaten made ers authorized by the law of the State to make y the efficers authorized by the law of the State to man bell canvass and return, and in this case the certificat the Secretary of State inclosed in the certificate may the electors and transmitted to the President of the mate shows clearly that the State of Oregon had a cluted Watts, Odesl, and Cartwright as electors." There has been a marked change in the tone

of some of the most influential journals at the South during the past few months. The number of those counseling moderation and a conciliatory spirit has constantly increased, while journals of the braggadocio style have in like manner decreased. To the latter class The Nashville American reads the following well-merited lesson: "There is a class of newspaper writers in the South who take counsel all the time of their passion in-stead of their reason. They appear to hold that the only true line of principle is dictated by impulse and not by reason, that disappointments and anger and flerce zeal in pehalf of their own notions are the safest guide. These | deal. A teacher is ordinarily employed in the scho raging disciples would allow the interests of the country ose ends for four years just to fill the ear of heaven with roaring and chamor and unavailing protest | cal fatigue to endure than workingwomen directed at the past and not the future. Instead of path of progress they have followed, demanding their elling them where they can, taking them from any source where they are offered, and biding their time where that is inevitable, they want to call a halt Bere in the wheerless to show years and fill the air with the laments of a disappointed party. Because Mr. Tiden, the traly anofated, is not on hand in proper place, they would have the burning South, already half biasted, done et. These writers on politics mistake the duty of the ten to a de facto government. They should play con-ally for an increase of faith, which a little estima-sideration of the entire subject would give, it that

The following significant interview which took place a few days ago between the President and Col. R. A. Alston of Georgia, a candidate for marshal of that State, is given in the Washington correspondence of The Boston Advertiser : " Col. Alston is a native Ge rgian, a former slaveholder, a fighting ex-Confederate, as distinguished from the 'bomb-proof' kind, and a Democrat. The President asked him, 'If I should appoint you marand of Georgia would you obey the Constitution? 'Certainly,' was the answer. 'I mean,' added the President, 'a strict observance of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments!' Alston responded, 'I may as well be frank with you, Mr. President; we Southers peo ple have accepted these amendments as absolutely as the people of the North, but the negro must always occupy the position in society to which his brain and his muscle entitle him, and no amount of legislation can change it." The President said that was as far as he intended to go. I may as well say,' continued Alston, ' that the people of the South never intend to be governed by negroes.' The President then asked how long a man had to live in the South to escape the stigma of being a 'carpet-bagger.' Alston replied by saying, what had been so often said before, that it was not a question of time, but of the motives and purposes of the men who went South. The President inquired what would be the effect upon parties in the South if the Administration disregarded party lines in appointments to office, and abstained from inter-State affairs. Such a policy, Alston assured him, would be hailed with universal joy. The appellation him, would be halled with universal joy. The appellation of Democrat in the South had for the last ten years meant simply opposition to the Federal policy of forcing upon the South, as rulers, men who were aliens and enemies to the best interests of those among whom they lived. It, as the President had promised in his letter of acceptance, and in his inaugural address, that obnoxious policy was to be abandoned, there was no part of the United States where his Administration would receive heartier support than in the bouth. The President here remarked, with emphasis, 'Well, you shall certainly not be disappointed,' and subsequently said, 'All you gentlemen have got to do is to be a little patient, and it will come out all right. I am steadfast in the course I have marked out, and you shall not be disappointed.'"

GENERAL NOTES.

Joe Coburn is working at a lathe in Auburn Prison. He has now an opportunity of learning that one good turn deserves another.

"Too many ministers" is the complaint made at the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference now in session. Bishop Peck thought that there should be a committee appointed to dismiss from the service old and sick preachers actually incapacitated for service, and to prevent incompetent young men from entering it.

The supply, the Bishop said, must be diminished, or clse
two or three men must be appointed to each charge.

"Or else there must be more churches," might have been

A little girl who had been adopted by a Nonconformist was sent to a national school in a Yorkshire village. Her guardian instructed her to be very particular in obeying all the school regulations, but on no account to courtesy to the vicar or his wife. When she was called to account for bad manners she assigned the true reason for neglecting to pay the usual mark of respect to the ciergyman's wife. The vicar asked the schoolmaster to ounish the girl, but he refused to do it. Thereupon the vicar expelied the little maiden from the school, and compelled the schoolmaster to resign the pest which he had held for 12 years.

The Scottish councilors have jolly larks. Three weeks ago one of the councilors of South Queensferry burst open the door of the town-bouse an hour before the time fixed for the meeting, and going into the council chamber carefully arranged all the chairs on top of the table. Then he mounted the table and threw down the chairs on the floor, breaking several of them. Then another jolly councilor appeared in the doorway and protested against the indignity offered to the corporation property. Then the first jolly councilor, who may be sayled the chairman, took off his coat and fought with the critic. Then a third jolly councilor ordered the

lights to be extinguished, and, as no heed was paid to him, proceeded to put them out himself, striking an official who offered resistance. Then the first joily councilor went to the window and threw out coppers to the crowd.

If necessity be the mother of invention, the Maine Liquor law must be its father. The expedients which are resorted to in that State for getting a drop of something to drink are really lively. On Saturday last, in Portland, the sheriffs seized a lot of eggs which some ingenious person had emptied and refilled with whisky. These odd receptacles of old Bourbon were meeting with a ready sale at \$1 80 per dozen-fifteen cents a drink. and a mighty small drink at that. It is a matter of speculation what kind of fowl these whisky-filled eggs would hatch out if placed under a patient and ablebodied hen.

Mr. Conway, in his last letter to The Cincinnati Commercial, tells a romantic story. While a sportsman was out shooting, a stray shot entered one of his eyes and extinguished it. This gentleman was highly educated and connected, though without fortune, and he was only 23 years of age. He was taken to his lodginghouse in London, where he lay suffering. But a wealthy and handsome young widow, on whose estates he happened to be shooting when the accident occurred, took up her abode in the same house in order to nurse him. Her care was extended through several weeks, but, alas! the other eye sympathized with that which had been put out, and it, too, was extinguished, leaving the youth and scholar hopelessly and totally blind. But the pretty widow was equal to the occasion. She proposed to him-marriage. The result was a splendid company algulting at the door of a fashionable church in the neighborhood; a beautiful dame of 30, attended by her two little chi-dren, leading a bilad youth of 23 to the altar.

The compartment of the postal car which was entered by a desperate thief last Monday night on the New-York Central Railroad, contained the through mail made up at New-York for Albany, Syracuse, and Rochester. The thief got on the train at Syracuse, and evidently considered himself safe from intrusion. Mr. Gallup entered the car accidentally and seeing some one there, asked, "What are you doing here?" The thief threw him down and drove a knife, as he supposed, twice into the prostrate clerk's breast. In the breast pocket of Mr. Gailup's coat was a small leather account book, and although the force of the blow was sufficient to penetrate the clothing and book, the knife did not enter the flesh. Involuntarily Gallup threw his left arm up as if to ward off the blow, and the knife, on being drawn out, cut through the sleeve of the cont and made two ugly gashes in his arm. After drawing the knife out, the assessin, thinking he had accomplished his murderous intention, released his victim and made for the door. The wounded man sprang up, and drawing his revolver, fired at him. The cartridge did not explode, but just as he was passing through the door Mr. Gallup seized one of his coat tails, and the door slamming to at the time, caught the cloth and held the intruder fast. Without waiting to investigate matters, he cut the coat tail loose, and although the train was running at the rate of 25 miles an hour, without any hesitation jumped from the platform and was lost in the darkness.

The Justice of the Peace of the First Arrondissement has granted 60 francs damages to Lady Co zeaux against the omnibus which rens between Clehy and the Odéon, because the conductor let ner catch a fall and cover herself with mud. The Journal des Débats reproduces, for the benefit of the public, the rules adopted by the Council of Administration in 1858 for the omnibuses, which an active imagination may regard as applicable to the Third Avenue and some other lines in this Packard in his dominition of your people. Your friend, L. Q. C. LAMAR. city. Here are some of the rules verbatna; "Conductors will always have their beards brushed and their hands clean. In service, the use of cigar, pipe, and quids is expressly forbidden. They shall abstain also from aliment the oder of which may possibly be too strong for the comfort of the travelers." having cleared the footboard, the conductors must not pull the strap in order to start the omnibus until the traveler is scated." " However numerous may be the traveler is scated." "However numerous mily be the times of stoppare, they should obey in an instant, and without observation, the signal given them by each traveler; they should give the driver the signal to stop, eave the stop, offering the hand especially to ladies and children and the old and infirm, and not letting them descend while the vehicle is moving." To avoid as much as possible causing the traveler to mount or descend in puddles or mind." "They are charged to mediating in the interior of the vehicle good order and propriety, and to interfere politicly in case of discussion about opening or closing the windows."

The pathetic story of the Wisconsin girl who was driven into insanity and suicide by the drudgery of teaching a district school has already been told in this column. Her fate enlists the sympathies of The Milwaukee Sentinel. "Five years in a district school," it says, "will break down the strongest woman in the world, physically. Plowing, hod-carrying, blacksmithing, baying and selling, writing and preaching-all the employments of men are easier than teaching." This is saying a good room about seven hours, and sue has vacations of at least ten weeks during the year. She has less physishops or factories; her working time is shorter; eling the Southern people to press forward on the she has more rest. It was not physical fatigue that unhinged the mind of this delicate Wis consin girl; it was the discipline, the worrying, the nerve-grinding, the soul-harrowing; it was not weariness of body, but weariness of soul that tortured here in the wilderness to offer up sacrifice on the altar of and wore out her life. Probably she did not have the physical basis for any serious work in life, and, at all physical basis for any serious work in life, and, at all events, she had not learned the art of arranging her life out of school boars so as to get relief from her drudgery and worriment. The naughty boys and stuped girls were never out of her head; her exhausted spirit worried over them in her dreams. Happily, her sisters in this calling do not teach school 24 hours a day; they learn to forget for a time the things that annoy and fathue them; and so they find health, and not death, in their school-rooms; indeed, they have better health than other working-women.

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Texas editor is peculiar. He prints his paper in Austin, and he was in a great rage against Mr. William E. Dodge because that surviving partner of the Cheeryble Brothers was absurd enough to want the Texas Central to pay what it owed. So he resolved to get even with him. In the rustle seclusion of New-York, where scandal is unknown and tale-bearers draw not nigh, the old gentleman's character has been thought fair to middling. But, when the buil's eye of the Texas editor was turned upon him, his iniquities stood out as the noonday. It was found that he had slandered the South; that he used the holy Sabbath to concoct schemes of railroad villainy with his depraved and reckless asset clates; that he turned prayer meetings into caucuses that he was one of the wickedest of the wicked gamble in Wall-st-, who lend money to build railroads in the South and are unscrupulous enough to want it paid back. But somehow these discoveries did not seem to wither the bad old man off the face of the earth. Something else must be done, and the Texas editor was equal to the occasion. He straightway announced that on arriving in Austin, in all the pomp of his aristocratic seclusion in in Austin, in all the pomp of his aristocratic seclusion in his palace car, the bad oid man had insisted that the car should be taken on afreet railroad tracks, where it had no right, in order that his triamphal progress to the hotel might be unimpeded, and that in consequence a descriving boy, traveling to sunday-school, was ran over and killed by the grided wheels of his traveling palace. Worst of all, the bad old man actually refused to attend the funeral or pay the mother. The trifling circumstance that the boy was killed on another track by another train, arriving some hours later, and occupied not even by Mr. Dodge's associates, but by his active opponents, does not seem to have interfered in the least with the success of the story. It is regarded in Texas as a crusher. crusher.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Governor will find that the people are not in a mood to have their will thwarted in order that he may carry out his petty personal resentments.—[Troy lines (Rep.)

When the new Administration came into power, Senator Morton was active and influential in se-caring the confirmation of the chosen Cabinet, holding that the President should be allowed to select his own advisers, and not be hampered in the development of his policy.—(Indianapolia Journal (Rep.)

The President hasn't yet been in power 30 days, and a 30-day note is the hortest credit recognized among business men. The Persocra le partisans and the impatient Southerners show neither sense nor patriotism in rushing to the conclusion that the President has violated his promises and repudiated the pledges of his friends.—[Springfield Republican (Ind.)]

The grave responsibility of defeating the The grave responsibility of the present year has been assumed by the Senate, from no higher motives and or no better reasons than those of the most narrow-inded partisanship. The people cannot fail to see where the blame rests, and will hold to account those who have dieregarded the interests of the State and the parit of the new amendment.—[Buffalo Courier (Dem.)

spirit of the new amendment.—[Buffalo Courier (Dem.)

Let us possess our souls in patience, resting satisfied that the appelniment of the Commission was a part of the Hayes policy avowed at the time he was counted in; that the Commission itself will be composed of honest men, and that there is no reason why the President should reverse his steps and refuse to give the South the full enjoyment of "the blessings of wise, honest, and peaceful self-government."—[Mobile Register (Dem.)

President Hayes is in a position demanding the clearest discretion. He has a right to expect the considerate forbearance of the people. The rash assaults upon his sincerity and capacity will not, we are consident, provoke him to impatience or cause him to swerve from his appointed course; and we feel that it is not too much to say to the Southern people, who are hearing a good deal of hot-headed commentary upon matters concerning which they have not perhaps the fullness of information: Trust him as you would have him trust yougive him a chance.—(Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.)

THE TRIBUNE says that Clerk Adams, of the House of Representatives, sighs eagerly for the leafy month of June. Now is this an indication that he expects to dispose of the contested seats in a summery manner!—(N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. THE POLICY OF PEACE. Continued from First Page.

Chamberlain are forced to give up, and should afterward make a lecturing tour through Northern Ohio, the people would turn out in great numbers, and an interest would be aroused such as has rarely been seen since the days of the war. Packard and Hayes, they insist, are in the same political boat, and Packard cannot lose his position without bringing Mr. Haves into disgrace with the people of his own

State, who did as much as any other to elect him. When asked how the people of Ohio can expect the President to sustain Packard in the Governorship of Louisiana, they reply that he is to use the means at his disposal. The appropriation for the army, they say, will not expire until July 1, and he can use the troops of the United States until that time if necessary. After that he may call upon the militia of his own State, and they will not be slow in responding to the call. If what these gentlemen say is true, and if they represent fairly the public sentiment in the Western Reserve, Senator Blaine's two brief speeches in the Senate during the special session have found response among a large class of people there.

Reports from other parts of the country repre sent a similar state of feeling, and the friends of the President now here express the belief that if the Republicans of the Western Reserve will only be patient and will put themselves as far as possible in the plan of President Hayes, they will be able, in spite of their present sentiments, to sustain him in his Southern policy.

ELECTORAL COUNT GUARANTEES. A LETTER BY MR. LAMAR.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The following letter from Mr. Lamar to Mr. Ellis, prior to the writing of

ter from Mr. Lamar to Mr. Ellis, prior to the writing of the Matthews and Foster letters:

My dear Ellis: I have just learned from an unquestionable authority, which I will give if you wish it, that Foster said to a gentieman, my informant, that the speech be made to-day which so significantly but indirectly hints at Hayes's Somilern policy, that he made it after consultation with Mr. Matthews, Mr. Hayes's brother-in-law; and Mr. Matthews told him and urged him to say squarrly that Haves would have nothing to do with or say to Packard. Foster said he would but he was atraid to take too much on himself to say that; but Mr. Matthews reiterated his desire that Foster should say as plumply, and further said: "If I were to speak I should say it because it is the truth." Foster furthet said that he did not see the mode by which Hayes could accomplish the practical recognition of Nicholls as Governor to which my informant replied, "Let him ask Nicholls if I withdraw the army and the gamboats will you assure me that you will not establish your Government by bloodshed and bloody retainations, and if Nicholls makes the piedge let him withdraw them."

Now, Ellis, this is the first thing I have ever heard as evening form Hayes, directive or indirectly, that is worth , this is the first thing I have ever heard a

coming from Hayes, directly or indirectly, that is worth acting upon by any Southern man. We do not want offices, but we do went to get our States and our people free from the carpet-bag governments. Ought you not, free from the capacitants offers you to serve your form available opportunity offers you to serve your people, to spring forward at once and see if you cannot iree your State! I think you should at once see Mr. Stanley Matthews, and ask bim if President Hayes will give you some assurance. Hayes will not maintain give you some assurance. Hayes will not maintain

what major before the continual and the properties of the white house and taken properties of the status is said the language of the waiter hand, and the content of the status is said the language of the waiter hand, and the companion to Gen. Augur relative to the troops was altered is deficient man, and the companion to Gen. Augur relative to the troops was altered is deficient with the dispatch to Gen. Augur relative to the troops was altered is deficient with the dispatch to Gen. Augur relative to the troops was altered is deficient and the status is quo seems to have been written by the President's own hand, although sized by Major Suiffee, his private secretary. It was sent to Packard are identical, and that the hand and the the maintenance of the status is quo seems to have been due to natural causes. It is said the language of the dispatch to Fackard was transmitted directly from the Executive mansion to the telegraph office. The Board of Dispatch of the Wester mansion to the telegraph office. The Board of Dispatch to the Merchanic Cap.

An APPEAL FROM ST. LOUIS.

Exchange of St. Louis, That the President of the United Exchange of St. Louis, That the President of the United States be respectfully solicited to withdraw the troops from the vicinity of the State House in New-Orleans leaving the people of Louisiana, in the adjustment of their strictly local affairs, the same freedom that the people of other States enjoy.

LOUISIMNA LEGISLATIVE NEWS. New-Orleans, March 29.—J. Ross Stewart colored) was to-day expelled from the Packard Legislature, charged with endeavoring to induce other members o join the Nicholla Legislature. Stewart made a speech before leaving the State House, declaring he had only remained there for the purpose of creating disscusions, &c. Ex-(iov. Piuchback was appointed by Gov. Nicholis and confirmed by the Senate a member of the State Board of Education to-day. A. H. Corbin (colored), formerly Secretary of the City Senool Board, was to-day appointed by Gov. Nicholis Tax Collector of the Vith District of this city. Several other colored men have been appointed to lucrative offices by Gov. Nicholis. before leaving the State House, declaring he had only

LOOKING FOR OAKEY HALL IN VAIN.

STEAMERS ON WHICH HE MIGHT HAVE SAILED FUR-NISHING NO TRACE OF HIM.

A dispatch from Liverpool to the Associated

Press yesterday stated that the steamship Iberion had arrived at that port from Boston and that Oakey Hall was not on board. The dispatch adds; "The steamers Caspian from Portland, by way of Halifax, and City of Brussels from New-York have also been boarded without discovering any trace of Mr. Hall. The steamer Victoria from Boston has not yet arrived, but is expected hourly." The City of Brussels, of the Inman line, salled at 7:15 a. m. on the day after Mr. Hall was last seen in this city. The superintendent of the Inman pier said yesterday that the hour at which the City of Brussels was advertised to sail was 6:30. The pier was open all night and

tised to sail was 6:30. The pier was open all night and no one was on guard; passengers were allowed to go aboard at any time. It was not known that Mr. Hail was on the steamer, but there was nothing to prevent him from going on it. A room night have been engaged for him by a friend without giving any name. Mr. Dale, the agent of the line, said that the City of Brussels had arrived at Liverpool, but, although they had received information from her, they had learned nothing in regard to Mr. Hail's laving saided in her. Numerous inquiries had been made about the matter, but the agent had no information to give.

A dispatch was received yesterday which promised for a time to be of service in clearing up the question where Mr. Hail now is. It was from a gentieman in Boston

Mr. Hall now is. It was from a gentleman in Boston who declared that Mr. Hall was seen to go aboard the steamsin Victoria which sailed the day after he was last seen in New-York. Abother dispatch, however, quickly followed it and denied the authenticity of the statement in the first.

PRESENTATION TO A PASTOR.

The Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow of the Collegiate Reformed (Dutch) Church at Fifth-ave. and Forty-eighth-st, was surprised last evening by the ladies of his congregation, aided and abetted by their fathers and husbands, with the presentation of a handsome testimopial of their appreciation of his ministry. The gift was a beautiful open-faced, stem-winding gold watch, the handsomest of those manufactured by the American Watch Company. On the back of the case, which was of polished gold, was engraved the initials of the recipient. Within was the following inscription: "Souvenir from the ladies of the Collegiate Church, Fifth-ave. and Fortyeighth-st., to James M. Ludiow, D. D., March 29, 1877. Proverbs, xvi., 7." The scriptural allusion reads: When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him."

The opportunity for the presentation occurred at a social meeting. After a half hour's conversation in the parlors of the church, with parenthetical touches of music in which Dr. Hills of the church choir, Mrs. Hills (Annie Bulkley Hills) of St. Bartholomew's, and Dr. and Mrs. Danforth of Dr. Bevan's church took part, Mrs.

Snyder of the congregation in a brief speech presented the gift in the name of the ladies to Dr. Ludlow. The pastor was taken entirely by surprise, not only at the suddenness of the gift and its strange applica-bility to meet his want—his old watch, he declared, did bility to meet his want—his old watch, he declared, the have a queer way of not keeping time—but the fact that the ledges, his wife included, in the face of proverb and ancient saw, had managed to keep a secret so perfectly from him, was a matter of the greatest astonishment to him. Trying in value for some time to flud the exact expression for his graituse, Dr. Ladlow contented himself with a simple "thank you." After a great deal of applicate, and a few sympathetic remarks from the Rev. Dr. Ormston upon the relations of pastor and people, the meeting adjourned to cream, cake, and congratulation.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

BILLS PENDING AT ALBANY. OPINIONS OF NEW-YORK SCHOOL OFFICIALS-TWO BILLS FAVORED AND FOUR OPPOSED SO FAR AS

THEY AFFECT THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The measure proposed in the Board of Education for the regulation and reduction of teachers' salaries lies quietly awaiting the result of the legislation at Albany which may render it unnecessary. There are at present six bills pending in the Assembly, which seriously affect the school interests of New-York. Four of them are considered very prejudicial to educational needs by school anthorities, and two are thought to be very beneficial. The first act, which is looked on with disfavor so far as it affects the schools, is known as Mr. Fish's bill, and is entitled, "For the better public administration in the City of New-York." One provision of this is that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall have the power of determining the number of persons employed by any department of the City Government, or by any board or commission; and also of deciding the compensation that shall be paid in each case. It is understood, however, that an amendment has been passed by which teachers are exempt from the operation of these provisions. But the City Superintendent and his seven assistants, who constitute the Examining Board, the Superintendent of School Buildings, the Engineer of the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Truancy and his twelve assistants—the official corps immediately connected with the city bureau of education-all of whom form an essential and important part of the school ad ministration, are embraced in the provisions and would become entirely subject to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment if the bill should pass. The objections urged against this arrangement are that the management of school affairs would be placed by it in the hands of politicians who, although they might be perfectly honest and capable men, would have had no experience in educational matters and might not be fit judges of the needs of the schools. Moreover, an opportunity would be given for making the school system part of a political machine, to be run in the interest of party. These main objections, it is said, cover many minor ones. There is another clause in the bill, placing supplies and repairs and alterations in school buildings under the control of bureau at the City Hall, and not under the control of the Board of Education. It is thought that it would be a great disadvantage to have the list of supplies, text books, etc., prepared by a body of men who are not familiar with school affairs and the course of study pur sued, or to have the tariff of supplies regulated by th who have not had experience with the needs of pupils

The second bill is known as the Woodin Charter. This

and teachers.

AN APPEAL FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March 29.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange this noon, at the request of a number of prominent merchants of that body, adopted the following:

Whereas, The continued delay in settling the political troubles in Louislanu is proving very detrimental to the interests of that State—agricultural, commercial, and manuscaturing; and as this condition of things reacts injuriously on the industrial and commercial interests of this elty and the whole Mississippi Valley, be it, therefore,

Resolved, by the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, That the President of the United States and a state of the States and Apportunent should not approve the estimate, the Board of Education, by a six-seventia vote, could force it to acquiescence. To require a six-seventia vote of the Board of Education is considered a sufficient cheek against extravagance. estimate, the Board of Educat could force it to acquiescence vote of the Board of Educatio check against extravagance.

THE BROOKLYN BANK DEFALCATIONS.

LOSS THROUGH THE PAYING TELLER MADE GOOD-WRITING RELEASED ON BAIL.

The officers of the Brooklyn Bank would give no information yesterday relative to the defalca-tion of William F. Hall, the paying teller. Mr. Messenger, the President, said he had pledged himself not to make known any of the facts until all the matters were settled. G. L. Whiting, he said, had doubtless given up every cent he had taken. "I have had more ex-perience," he added, "in judging of the character of people with whom I come in contact than most men have, and not often am I mistaken in my opinion. I am slow to trust a man, but when I do I trust him implicitly. And so has it been in the case of these men; and they were the last ones from whom I would have expected a dishonest act." It was ascertained yesterday from other sources that Susau T. Hail and Catharine Hall, the mother and sister of the teiler, had transferred to the bank a house and lot on Henry-st. The deed was dated March 28, and was filed yesterday, the consideration being \$8,500. It is described as a lot 92½ feet by 25 feet, on the southeast side of Henry-st., 241 feet north-east of Pierrepont-st. In reply to an inquiry, Mr. Messenger said that this would make the bank whole for all the deficiency that had been discovered since the Whiting robbery; he could not state anything more definite. The accounts of the bank worte being vigorously examined, though it was not expected that any more deficiencies than were already known would be found. D. T. Robbins, one of the most active of the Board of Directors, said last evening: "I do not know anything of the Hall matter. I did not know that the bank to-day they were looking over the books, but I do not know what was done. I don't know anything about it."

Bondstein were found for Whiting vesterday and he ascertained yesterday from other sources that Susan T.

about it."

Bondsmen were found for Whiting yesterday and he was released. The sureties are H. J. Whiting and Murray Whiting of Brooklyn, and H. W. Whiting of New-Jersey.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. For the Middle States clear or fair weather, slowly rising temperature, light or gentle ne winds, becoming variable, and rising barometer.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



The diagram shows the harometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 54 hours preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during those hours.)

TRIBUNE OFFICE, March 30-1 a. m.-Yesterday's curve of air-pressure showed a continuous rise, although the sky was cloudy and the winds were very sharp. There

was earcely any variation of temperature during the day, but at midnight the thermometer rose above freezing point. There is little moisture in the air.

A partly cloudy sky and intervals of clearness may be expected in this city and vicinity during the day, with some moderation of the wind and cold. To-morrow is likely to be more cloudy and threatening.

The applicants for foreign consulships are ousy figuring out this problem: How many times will

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

PRESIDENT BARNARD'S ELECTORAL METHOD. OBJECTIONS TO IT-THE INFLUENCE OF THE INDE-PENDENT VOTER NULLIFIED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Propositions for a new method of elect-ing a President seem now to be in order. There is one which was made by President Barnard of Columbia College which seems so dangerous in its tendency, and so ill considered in view of the practical working of our institutions, that I take the liberty of answering it. His proposition was that the State Assemblyman of each Congressional district choose one elector, and the State Senate choose two to represent the State at large. Now practically there could not be got together a more unfit set of men (except of course from the lowest classes) to choose a President. All the lower offices in politics, including Assemblymen and State Senators, are from a bad element of society; they are, as a rule, of that class which is rightly despised—the professional politician. Consequently the nominations for the office of President would be made to suit them. Cameron or Conkling would have the pasition if the Republican party were in the ascendency, for they are the men who please the professional politician mest, the men who believe most thoroughly in the machine, the men who would appoint

to office for political services. Consequently the country would see every man who wished to obtain the Republican nomination exerting himself to show that he was the most partisan, the truest believer in the "machine." This method would throw out the only good element in politics, to wit: the independent voter. The great mass of men belong to one party or another and will vote for a man not because he is an honest man, but because he is a Republican or a Democrat. Luckily, however, the independent voter who doesn't care much for either party, but does for honest men, holds the balance of power, and it is fear of the action of the independent which forces the nominating conventions to put up Hayes and Tilden, instead of Conkling and Kelly. But the independent voter is not strong enough to have his own men put up, consequently even if he exerts any influence in regard to small offices, which he seldom does, to prevent bad men being chosen,

he cannot prevent party men being chosen. Now, it seems very clear from experience that if the Now, it seems very clear from experience that if the national convention of either party, composed chiefly of politicians, put up Cameron on one side or Kelly on the other, the Assemblymen and Senators would feel bound to elect them. This, then, throws the elections into the hands of the party nominating convention, in choosing the members of which the independent voter has no vote, and the convention would no longer have the salutary restraint of the possible action of the independent voter at the polls—for as I understand it there is to be no election of Assemblymen for the purpose of voting for President. If there were the scattement would be as great as by the present method. G. WILLETT VAN NEST.

New-York, March 21, 1877.

WRECKING THE NORTH AMERICA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In an editorial in yesterday's Tribune,

when speaking of Mr. Furber, you say:

He makes also a good prima facie defense as to the charge of wreeking the North America, producing circulars, freely distributed to its policy-holders, declaring insurance in it as secure as in the Universals and placing the question of change solely on the ground of money to be made by it. I had two policies running in the North America since

'66, one of which became payable in '76, and if any circular such as Mr. Furber refers to had been issued I should probably have known it and remembered it, for I should have taken immediate alarm if the least suspicion had been thrown on the security of my policies. If such circulars were issued it must have been at such time, and worded in such a way as to conceal all intimation their meaning or bearing. The first knowledge I had of the condition of the North America was in '75, from the same agent who first effected my insurance. He apprised me of its insolvency, the uncertainty of any of its securities, and the likelihood of all policies remaining in it being utterly worthless ultimately.

Subsequently two other presentatives of the companies called on me at different times, repeating the same views, and all urging the advisability of baving my policies transferred to the Universal. All these persons had free access to the books of the companies, and, of course, directly represented them. They took me to Mr. Rewley, the secretary of the Universal, and he confirmed all the others had previously stated. The impression made on my mind—and intended to be made—was that the North America was unterly masale—would have been wiped out of existence the year before but for the assistance of the Universal—and that the wisest and safest course was to transfer my policies to the latter. The money advantages to policy-holders derivable from the transfer from the one company to the other, to which Mr. Furber refers, were, in my case, this: In 1870 my premiums in the North America were 871 per annum, with one-third of a loan; with this methird added the total annual premium would have been about \$107. The same policy now in the Universal is \$110 annually without any loan. The first payment in the Universal was with a rebate of about \$32.

March Tork, March 20, 1877.** my policies transferred to the Universal. All these per-

"WHAT! MULLETT AGAIN?" BETTER DAYS FOR NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE -POLICY OF THE PRESENT SUPERVISING ARCHI-

TECT. .
To the Editor of The Tribune.

the 16th inst. neaded, "What! Mullett Again?" it seems as if you had some apprehensions that the new Administration might be inveigled like a former one to immortalize itself in Scheca stone, or by the construction of custom-houses in places where there is not even a navigable river, or of marine hospitals where never a sailor is seen, or of other structures (with patent metallic roofs and brilliant and abundant gas fixtures), which by their ugliiess, oddity, and impracticability made hitherto American architecture a languing stock in the civilized world. should you really entertain such serious fears, then I am happy in disabusing your mind by the assurance that there is not the slightest danger of any such policy being either favored by the new President and his Cabinet, or

either favored by the now President and his Caninet, or supported by either branch of Congress, and to convince you of this I beg leave to submit a few facts.

1. It must be stated in justice to the present incumbent of the office of supervising Architect and to his predeces-sor that, fully convinced of the highly detrimental results produced by the existing permiculous system of making one single man the arbiter of all the features of public build-ing the produced of the property bin besides with almost unifinited single man the arotter of an the restures of phone build-ings, and empowering him besides with aimost unlimited authority and jurisdiction over large amounts of the pub-lic funds, they officially recommended to Congress the abandonnent of this monopoly and the introduction in place thereof of a free competition, open to all professional applications.

2. The President and his Cabinet are sincerely pletized to an honest civil service reform, and would under no circumstances whatever allow the appointment of any man who had been previously identified with questionable practices. Besides this they are nearly unanimously in favor of free competition among the architects of the country in all cases of future erection of Government structures, so as to have not only tion of Government structures, so as to have not only the benefit of all the American talent, but also to give a stimulant and encouragement to American art.

3. In this view also all the prominent committees of either house of Congress colored who have such matters under consideration, and indeed the opinion and just demands of all American architects on this subject, and more particularly the efforts of the American Institute of Architects of late years, can scarcely be disregarded any because Therefore, I beg you to believe that at least in this di-

Therefore, I beg you to bear may be expected from the rection important reforms may be expected from the new Administration, and better days are coming for na-REFORM. tional prehitecture. Washington, March 27, 1877.

CONDITION OF THE COAL ROADS. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Mr. Lathrop, receiver of New-Jersey Central, stated this day to the bondholders that he would not be able to pay more than the interest on the first mortgage bonds due next August, amounting to only \$5,000,000, while the interest due April and May on \$15,000,000 would go unpaid; also, that \$406,000 is due employes, and it would take four months to pay that. I would ask these few simple questions: If the New-Jersey Central, with its splendid equipment, with Jersey Central, with its splendid equipment, with its large and paying passenger traffic, with its heavy coal bosiness—according to its own showing larger than linet yeur—can only carn money enough to pay its running expenses, and the interest on a pairty live million bonded debt, leaving filteen millions of bonded debt entirely unprovided for, so far as interest is concerned-if, I say, Jersey Central, which is doing as much business as either Delaware, Lackawanna and Western or Dehaware and Hudson, cannot pay the interest on one-half its bonded debt, how can the other two companies earn enough to pay 7 per cent on some thirty millions each I New-York, March 23, 1877.

Excense.

WHO ACTED WITH CRONIN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of a recent date, the article on The Horrors of Partisanship" says Mr. Cronin" organized himself into an electoral college by voting in two Republicans to act with him." This is a mistake; the two men called in by Mr. Cronin-namely, Miller and Parker-are both Democrats, dyed in the wool, and under instructions from him they rose superior to partisanship and east their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Hiden's strikers here bribed three Republican mayers—
Hill, Durham, and Thompson—to argue his case before
Grover, the self-constituted judge; but outside of these
three, no two Republicans in Oregon can be found who
would have been base enough to act in the Electoral College with Cronin. In behalf of the honest Republicans
of the State, I ask you to make this correction.

Salem, Oregon, March 12, 1877. W. P. KEADY.

A CRITIC CRITICISED. To the Editor of The Iribune. busy figuring out this problem: How many times will 3,000 go in 2 — N. Y. TRIBUNE. The problem is simple enough. The 3,000 will go in 2 three times a day on an average—in 2 saloons, we mean.—[Norristown Herald.]

pest" pronounced by Prospero are in Act 4, not Act 3 as your correspondent says, and the text says "insubstantial pageant," not "unsubstantial." A READER OF SHAKESPEARS.

Princeton, N. J., March 26, 1877.

MORE PEARLS WASTED .- Total Abstainer to Inveterate Toper (whom he finds for once nearly sober, and graspe the opportunity. He has already been at it for three-quarters of an hour! Well, my good friend, don't you see what a great saying it would be, and also what a blessing it w_____ Inveterate Toper (who has eyhdently not been much improved as yet;! Assay, Metale, yer hev'ent gotten such a thing as tuppence on yer, hev yer! Aw feel hawful dry like.—[Judy.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

THE PORK PACKING TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 29.—The twenty-eighth annual report of the pork packing trade in the West by the editor of Tag Cracinnati Price Current, for the Winter and year ending March 1, will appear to-morrow, showing a total number of 5,072,339 hogs packed during the east Winter in the West, an increase of 192,204 compared with the previous year. The average net weight was 2158% popunds, a decrease of 192,00 pounds; lard, 342,00 pounds per head, a decrease of 192,00 pounds; aggregate of int, 529,448 thereof of 320 pounds cach; average cost of hogs, 87 18 per 100 pounds net, a decrease of \$16,00 pounds; approach of pounds; average cost of hogs, 87 18 per 100 pounds net, a decrease of \$1,64,57 total meas pork, 488,509 barrels.

The increase in all kinds of pork is 127,657 bbls; the total number of hogs packed for 12 months is 7,363,955, an increase of 1,224,477. The bases of supply of hogs for the Summer season this year is regarded equal to last year, though the tenor of returns indicates a comparatively moderate marketing during the early part of the season. It is shown, however, that from the 1st of March to date the receipts at leading markets exceed those for the same time last year. A new feature of these reports is an exhibit of the packing in Canada, compiled for the first time, and aggregating about 200,000 head for the Winter, an increase of 65,000 over that of last year. The Western packing, with receipts at seaboard of last year. The Western packing, with receipts at seaboard of last year. THE PORK PACKING TRADE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29. - Printing Cloths flat; prices nominally unchanged.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[For other Ship News ses Third Page.]

(For other Ship News see Third Page.)

ARRIVED.

Steamship Regulator. Doane, Wilmington, N. C., March 27, with index and pass, to Win. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Mercur (Nor.), Frivoid, Havana 18 days, with suger to F. O. Matthiesson & Weicherz, vessel to Bockmann, Oericla & Co.

Brig W. N. H. Clements (of St. John, N. B.), Lewis, Sagnala-Grande 15 days, with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., vessel to S. W. Lowis & Co. March 22 lat, 34 30, lon. 73, picked up three barrels of petroleum marked "Johnson."

MEMORIANDA

Brig Flora Goodale, Baker, from Messina, with froit to Lawrence Ottes & Co., which arrived Tith and anchored off the Highlands, was towed to the city this evening, and reports: Passed Ghraitar Feb. 16; has been anchored off the Highlands since 20th, with gaies and fogs.

Canaiboat Edith, before reportes; sunk at Port Morris, was raised this morning by the Baxler Wrecking Co.

SOREIGN POITS.

London, March 29.—Saifed 28th, E. A. Baizley; 29th, Benguela, for Hampton Roads; Queenstown, Giory of the Seas, Plastre, Arrived, 28th, Americas, 29th, Nehal, Antarette, Capt. Costello.

St. John, N. B., March 29.—Arrived, steamship Dorian,

Bengueia, for Hampton Roads; Queenstown, Giory of the Seas, Plastra, Arrivea, 28th, Americus; 29th, Nehaj, Ant-aretic, Capt. Costollo, St. John, N. B., March 29,—Arrived, steamship Dorian, Loudon. DOMESTIC PORTS.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON, March 29.—Arrived, steamship Seminele, Matthews, Savannah , Johns H. phims, Hallett, Baltimore; Berka, Pendleton Philadelphia; Ratilesnake, Wiley, Philadelphia; Ratilesnake, Wiley, Philadelphia; Ship Southeru Cross, Hughes, Manila; bark A. C. Bean, Young, New York; schr. Mysue, Mayaguez, Cleared, schrs. Speedwell, Drisko, Matanzas; Hannah M. Bueli, Ireland, Charleston.

PONTLAND, Me., March 29.—Cleared, 28th, schrs. Edwin J. Charleston.
PORTLAND, Mc., March 29.—Cleared, 28th, sehrs. Edwin J.
Morrison Alexandria; Delia Hougkins, Virginia; 29th, Julia
A. Ward, Alexandria.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 29.—Cleared, bark Falkens (Nor.),
Christensen, Glasgow,
MORILL, March 29.—Cleared, ship Quorn, Liverpool; bark Christensen, Gnagow,
Moshika, March 29.—Cleared, ahip Quorn, Liverpool; bark
Beile, Liverpool, with timber.
Savasmani, March 29.—Arrived, sehr, Walter Palmer,
Coie, Charicaton, Cleared, bark Betty, Nordenhalse, Ealtimore; sehrs, Etta and Jose, Bunker, Fernandina W. L. Elkins, Ludlam, Brunswick, Sailed, steamship Wilham Kenneily, Baltimore; bark Kathlees, Barcelona,
San Francisco, March 29.—Cleared, ship Duke of Athol
(Br.), Queenstown, Sailed, steamship Luckawanna, Mazathan,
Chantestov, March 29.—Arrived, schrs, White Sea, Philadelphia, Mary H. Hand, Philadelphia; steamship Surginia,
Philadelphia; Calvert, Baltimore, Off the port—Ship Bichard
Thirt, Liverpool, Sailed, bork Ragua, Elsinore; brig Aneroid, New Castle, Eng.; steamship Sea Gull, Baltimore,
Baltimore, March 29.—Cleared, steamshipa Win, Crane,
Howes, Boston; America, Billurs, Savannah i Pakon, Kirby,
Coarleston; George H. Stott, Fierce, Newbern, N. C.; bark
Emilio Valle, Drogheda, Ireland; brig C. S. Packard, Armsbury, Havana.

pool.

New-ORIGANS, March 29.—Cleared, steamships New-York, for New-York; San Jacoho, Rouen; barks Monars, Hayre; los Hermanos, Barcetona. Passes—Salled, steamship Hudson; barks Jose Amel and F. J. McLetlan; sehr. A. Denike.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29.—The Allan Line steamship Austrian. Capt. Wyric, from Baltimore March 16, for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

POSTLAND, March 29.—The steamship Scandinavian, Capt. Watts, from Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

Whether the hair be gray or decaying, PARKER'S HAIR ALSAM restores the color and life. Don't neglect your hair,

DIED.

ABERNETRY-At Jersey City, on Thursday morning, March 29, Frana, wife of Robert H. Abernethy and daughter of 29, Frank, wife of Robert II. Abernethy and dangeter of Neisser Hibbier. Rehalives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the timeral, from her late residence, 200 Third-st., on Sun-day, at 4 o'clock p. m. The remains will be taken to Warren Co., N. J., for interment.

BROWN—On Wednesday morning, Rev. J. C. Brown, Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock a. m., at St. Paul's Church, Tron-ton, N. J. ton, N. J.

CRAWFORD—On Tuesday, March 27, John W. Crawford, in
the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to
atteno the funeral (without further notice) on Saturday,
March 31, at 2 o'clock, from the Memorial M. E. Church,
White Plains, Westelnester Co., N. Y.

IONES-On Wednesday, March 28, 1877, Elizabeth Jones, Sir: From your article in The Tribune of the 16th inst. headed, "What! Mullett Again!" it seems is if you had some apprehensions that the new Administration might be invelided like a former one to immortalize the strength of the second of the sandy are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully purely purel

NEWHALL—At Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday, 28th inst., of pneumonia, Henry A. Newhall, ago 63. Faneral tron late residence Frid ys 112 o'clock on arrival of 10:30 a.m. trainfrom Liberty-st., N. Y. 10:30 a.m. train from Liberty.st., N. Y.
SIMPSON—Emered into rest, on Thursday, March 29, Edward Simpson, in the 67th year of his a.c.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, Simford ave. Flushing, L. L., on Monday, April 2, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.
STROBELL—At his late residence, No. 41½ West Forty. inth-st., on Wednesday, March 28, of Enght's disease, Edward C. Strobell, in the 48th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are inclied to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, on Saturday morning, the 31st inst., at 10 o'cock.
WHITALL—on the 28th just. Frances Cornells, wife of Sam.

Sist mat., at 10 o'cock.
WHITALL—On the 28th inst., Frances Cornelia, wife of Samnel Whitall, M. D., and magnifer of the late Rev. M. S. Culbertson, D. D., and Mary D. Culbertson of Brooklyn, in the 30th year of the rage.
Functual from her Lie residence, No. 407 Lexington ave., on the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

The members of Prince of Orange Ledge, No. 16, F. and A. M., are hereby requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Enmor K. Haight, at half-past 2 to-day, from his late residence, Fairmont, N. Y. Carriages will be in waiting at Tremont on the arrival of the half-past 1 Hariem B. B. train from Grand Central Depot, JOHN I. WATERBURY, Master, CHAUNCRY W. BROWN, Secretary,

Special Notices.

Choice Rooms for Offices.—Only a few left, and to LET at LOW RATES in THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.
CENTRAL SITUATION, GOOD ELEVATORS, running fill after minings, PERFECT LIGHT, BUILDING ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF, STEAM HEAT FREE.
One CORNER ROOM, on the first floor, beautifully freecost, and specially desirated for a lawyer's office.
Apply at the TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

Easter Hats DUNLAP & Co.

589 BROADWAY.

No. 174 FIFTH AVE. AND

Post-Office Notice. The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 31, 1877, will close at this office on TUES. DAY at 12 in., for Europe, by steamship DAKOTA, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 11 a. in., for Europe by steamship I china, via Queenstown; on TRUESDAY at 11:30 a. in., for Europe by steamship Frisia, via Flymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 4 a. in., for Europe, by steamship Adratic, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany, Scotland, and in North of Ireland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed); and at 4 a. in., for Scotland and North of Ireland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed; and at 4 a. in., for Scotland and North of Ireland, by steamship Alaska, via Moville and Giasgow; and at 11:30 a. in., for Europe by steamship Oder, via Scotlandinton and Bremen. The steamships Dakota, China, and Adriatic do not take mails for Demoark, Sweeden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Havano, will leave New York March 31. The mails for China and Japan will leave San Francisco April 125.

New-York, March 24, 18:7.

Hendy this Morning.

Rendy this Morning. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

For March 30, will be found an exceedingly interesting num. ber. Besides the choicest of the editorials published for the past three days in THE DAILY TRIBUNE, it will contain So. lected Misceliany, Poetry, &c., not given in any other edition, Prominent in the Table of Contents appear the following: Two letters from the London correspondent, one on Books and Ark in the British Metropolia, and another on European Affairs; Arsene Houssaye has a letter on Victor Hugo; The Spring Arsene Houssaye has a letter on victor Hugo; The Spring Fashions are given, and a sermon by the Rev. Heary Ward Beecher; Astrology in Modern Times; Wendell Phillips on the Cabinet; How the House has Organized; sected of Ingersoll's Lecture on Ghests and Superstitions; Home Interests; two columns are devoted to the Young Folks in addition to the column of Fun, a column of General Notes, &c., &c.

Sample copies sent free on application.

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